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<u>REMARKS</u>

Claims 34-39, 41-43 and 48-57 were pending, with claims 1-33, 40 and 44-47 having

previously been canceled without prejudice or disclaimer. By this Amendment, claims 34, 39,

50-52 and 57 have been amended to clarify the claimed subject matter, claims 38, 49 and 54-56

have been canceled without prejudice or disclaimer, and new claims 58 and 59 have been added.

Claims 34-37, 39, 41-43, 48, 50-53 and 57-59 would be pending upon entry of this Amendment,

with claims 34, 51, 52 and 57 being in independent form.

Claims 54-56 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. §112, second paragraph, as allegedly

indefinite..

In response, the claims have been amended to address the formal issues referenced in the

Office Action.

Withdrawal of the rejection under 35 U.S.C. §112, second paragraph, is respectfully

requested.

Claims 34-39, 41-43 and 48-57 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as purportedly

unpatentable over Arai (US 7,355,748) in view of Ogatsu et al. (US 7,199,900).

Applicant respectfully submits that the present application is allowable over the cited art,

for at least the reason that the cited art does not disclose or suggest the aspects of the present

application of using a *color profile provided in a host image forming apparatus (having a*

printer engine) to convert input color data, in a RGB color space, to converted color data, in a

device-dependent RGB color space of the host image forming apparatus.

Arai, as understood by applicant, proposes a first method for printer color management

by a printer driver in which a color correction look-up table (generated by comparing the

lightness of monochrome color chips measured in images printed by a first printer and a second

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printer) is utilized to convert RGB bit map data into CMYK color data that is supplied by the host computer to the printer. Arai also proposes a second method for printer color management in which a color profile which defines a relationship between RGB tone values input to the printer and XYZ scan data generated by a scanner from scanning color patches in a color chart printed by the printer is transmitted by a server to a client computer and is utilized by a printer driver on the client computer to generate print data for the printer.

Thus, in Arai, the color correction table and color profile are resident on the user computer and used by the printer driver on the user computer to generate print data, and such color correction table and color profile do NOT convert *input color data, in a RGB color space, to converted color data, in a device-dependent RGB color space*.

Arai simply does not disclose or suggest the aforementioned aspects that involve using a *color profile provided in a host image forming apparatus* to *convert input color data, in a RGB color space, to converted color data, in a device-dependent RGB color space of the host image forming apparatus*.

Ogatsu, as understood by applicant, proposes an approach for performing CMYK-to-CMYK conversion, as shown in Fig. 1 (reproduced below) of Ogatsu, to generate a device profile (including one or more look-up tables). Such approach involves converting from (machine-dependent) CMYK data into machine-independent color L*a*b* data and converting from L*a*b* into CMYK, as shown in Fig. 4 (reproduced below) of Ogatsu. In one example of Ogatsu, the profile is utilized by a print server to process an image file to be printed, to generate print data to be transmitted to the printer. In another example of Ogatsu, the profile is utilized by a user computer to process an image file to be printed, to generate print data to be transmitted to the printer.